DISSERTATION

FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE

MASTER OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

SESSION 2022-2024

A STUDY THE KNOWLEDGE OF BIO-MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT AMONG NURSES IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN NORTH INDIA.

CHAND KHAN

DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

SANTOSH DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY

NO. 1, SANTOSH NAGAR, GHAZIABAD-201009,

DELHI NCR, INDIA

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I hereby declare that Santosh Deemed to be University, Ghaziabad, (U.P) shall have the right to preserve, use and disseminate this Dissertation title " **A study the knowledge of bio-medical waste management among nurses in a tertiary care hospital in north India.**" In print or electronic format for academic or research purpose.

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I hereby declare that this dissertation title " **A study the knowledge of bio-medical waste management among nurses in a tertiary care hospital in north India** " is a bonfire genuine research work carried out by me under the esteemed guidance of my Guide **Dr. Saumya Sajiv Kumar Sharma, Assistant Professor,** Department of Hospital Administration Santosh Deemed to be University, Ghaziabad, (U.P)

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This is to certify that the dissertation title " **A study the knowledge of bio-medical waste management among nurses in a tertiary care hospital in north India** " is a bonafide genuine research work carried out by Chand Khan in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master in Hospital Administration under my supervision and guidance in department of Hospital Administration Santosh Deemed to be University, Ghaziabad, (U.P)

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Sub :- Registration of Dissertation for Master of Hospital Administration

I requested you to kindly consider and register the subject of my **Dissertation** entitled **"A study the knowledge of bio-medical waste management among nurses in a tertiary care hospital in north India"** for the year 2022-2024 with the view to appear in MHA. Examination in 2024.

The Dissertation of the thesis with four copies and necessary particulars are enclosed herewith.

Thank you

Yours truly

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ANTIPLAGRISM DECLARATION/UNDERTAKING

I, **Chand Khan**, hereby declare that the present thesis entitled "***Knowledge of Bio-medical Waste Management among Nurses in a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital in North India***" submitted by me to Santosh University is an original research work. The present research work has not been submitted for the award of any degree/diploma of the same Institution or to any other Institution, where the work was carried out.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I bow with reverence, all humility and gratitude to thank The Almighty for giving me the opportunity to undertake this work and the ability to successfully complete it.

I feel great honor to express my deep sense of gratitude and obligation to my most revered teacher, illustrious guide, and genius mentor **DR. SAUMYA SAJIV KUMAR SHARMA** BDS, MHA, Assistant Professor, Department of Hospital Administration, Santosh Medical College & Hospital, Ghaziabad without whose able guidance and keen interest, the aim of my study could not have been accomplished. The treasure of knowledge as well as ethics and moral values gained from my esteemed teacher will remain my most valuable assets throughout my life. Her masterly advice, sustained encouragement, generous help, and invaluable guidance helped me a lot, throughout the course of the study. It has been mattered of immense pride and privilege for me to work under the able guidance of my teacher. For her perseverance supervision, unending support, and motherly affection, I owe her a lifelong gratitude.

I feel great honor to express my deep sense of gratitude and obligation to my most revered teacher, and genius mentor **Dr. Manish Sabharwal** MD, MEM, MBA HOD Department of Hospital Administration, Department of Hospital Administration, Santosh Medical College & Hospital, Ghaziabad for her perseverance supervision, unending support.

I owe a deep sense of gratitude to **Dr. Shalabh Gupta** , Professor and Dean Academics. I would like to thank him for all the opportunities, guidance,insightful comments,and encouragement.His support and knowledge have helped me achieve this timely thesis.

My sincere expression of gratitude is extended to the entire teaching faculty of Santosh Medical College for their helpful suggestions and corrections during my presentations at each study stage.

I would like to thank my respected **parents** for believing in me & constantly encouraging as well as supporting me to become better in every phase of life.

My heartfelt thanks to all **my friends,** specially to manisha for all the benefits I have derived from their positive interaction and goodwill.

Thanks to my seniors who guided & encouraged me during my course and were a major source of inspiration and mental support.

They were there for me through thick and thin.

I am grateful to **my colleagues** for their valuable input regarding biostatistics & their scholarly advice which helps in completion of this research effectively.

I bow my head in sincerely acknowledging to all my patients who kindly consented to become the subjects of this thesis. Without their cooperation this study would not have seen the light of the day.

Chand Khan

[Batch 2022-2024]

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ABBREVIATIONS

Sr No	Abbreviation	Full form
1.	WHO	World Health Organization
2.	CAPA	Corrective And Preventive Action
3.	BMWM	Bio-Medical Waste Management
4.	CBWTF	Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Facility
5.	HAI	Health care Associate Infection
6.	HCW	Health Care Workers
7.	IPC	Infection Prevention and Control
8.	HCF	Health Care Facility
9.	JCI	Joint Commission International
10	IOM	Institute of Medicine

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

All those who fund and support health care activities have a social and legal responsibility to manage biological material (BMW) in a way that is secure and environmentally friendly. A cleaner environment and human health require effective BMW management (BMWM).

This paper addresses the most recent BMWM regulations from 2016, as well as practical and informed issues with their efficient use, the main disadvantage of traditional methods, and the most recent environmentally friendly approaches to BMW disposal. The new regulations aim to alter the dynamics of BMW disposal and treatment in India by enhancing the techniques of sorting, transportation, and disposal while reducing environmental contamination. In order to dispose of BMWM effectively, a group effort involving dedicated government funding and infrastructure development assistance, committed medical personnel and facilities, ongoing oversight of BMW knowledge of health care workers specially nurses ,practices, tough legislature, and strong regulatory bodies.

Reduced waste and source segregation are the cornerstones of BMWM. In addition, an extensive amount of research and development needs to go into developing medical equipment that is environmentally conscious as well as

BMW disposal systems that help promote a cleaner and greener environment.Regardless of age, sex, ethnicity, or religion, people from all walks of life visit the hospital, one of the complex institutions in the community. All such waste that affects human or environmental health is deemed contagious and must be handled in accordance with the Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 (WHO 2016).

Ineffective waste management will lead to hospital-acquired infections and public health risks by contaminating the land, water, and air, which will reduce the risk of occupational illnesses. In order to safeguard personnel involved in handling and management, the general public, and the environment, biomedical waste needs to be managed appropriately.

Allow the sick people's waste products to stay out of other people's life. No matter their age, sex, caste, religion, geography, or even nationality, people routinely visit hospitals. The hospital's primary goals are to treat patients, lower health issues, and remove possible risks. Healthcare services always generate waste, which poses a health risk in and of itself.Waste is easily defined as any undesired material left over from medical procedures or related activities. Biomedical waste covers any waste produced during human or animal diagnosis, treatment, or vaccination, as well as related research activities, biological product build or testing, or health camp operations.

All trash left over from healthcare facilities that, if not properly taken care of, might have a negative impact on an individual's health or the environment at large is classified as bio-medical waste. Any waste that poses a risk to human health or the environment is deemed infectious and must be treated in accordance with the BMWM Regulations, 2016.

These wastes account for 10% to 15% of all emissions created in the healthcare facility. This trash is made up of items that have come towards touch with the patient's blood, secretions, infected areas, biological liquids, sharps, metal, glassware, plastics, medical supplies, and medications. This is in addition to the typical hospital occupants, such as patients and personnel.

They all generate trash, which is growing in quantity and kind as a result of advancements in science and having an effect. The environment and public health are at risk from hospital trash, in addition to the dangers to patients and those who manage it. Because medical waste created during patient care is more likely to cause infection and harm than any other kind of trash, biomedical waste (BMW) management is a critical problem for healthcare facilities and practitioners alike. Insufficient handling of medical waste can put patients, healthcare personnel, waste

handlers, and the general public at risk for infections, contamination, errors, and damage to the environment.

Ensuring the proper division, therapy, and safe disposal of medical waste products at the site of creation is crucial. When it comes to offering proactive, curative, promotional, and rehabilitative health care services, nurses are crucial. The essential players in the healthcare system who work either directly or indirectly with hospital facilities and patient care are nurses. While offering services, they are vital to the promotion, prevention, treatment, and preservation of health. Knowledge of biomedical waste management helps ensure that hazardous waste is got rid of properly and shields the environment and community from any possible negative impacts.

Therefore, nurses also have a responsibility to comprehend, maintain, and perform correct biological in nature waste management. According to the Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, any waste of this kind that affects human health or the environment is spreadable and must be regulated. Any waste produced during the diagnosis, treatment, or vaccination of humans or animals, as well as during research related to the development or testing of biological and health care facilities, is referred to as "bio medical waste."Hospitals are designed to guarantee public health.

Therefore, it is surprising that effective hospital waste disposal has not received significant attention until lately. Contaminated garbage poses a risk to anybody

handling it and can spread a number of diseases to the community and workers. It is not well understood, nevertheless, that 20% of garbage is toxic and contagious, whereas the remaining 80% is not. Park et al. (2002)

Inadequate treatment and management of radioactive or genotoxic waste can have detrimental effects on the environment and human health by contaminating the air, land, and water. A tiny portion of waste may be dangerous, such as sharp objects contaminated with pathogens.

Therefore institutionalizing effective waste management system in all health care facilities is a key prerequisite in improving efficiency and effectiveness of health care.The incorrect handling of biomedical waste results in injuries or wounds for over 66% of India's rag pickers. There is conjecture that in Japan, following a hypodermic needle puncture, the probability of contracting HIV and hepatitis is 0.3 and 3%, respectively. (Warnkar, 2006). According to one research, there were 700 injuries for every 1000 nursing staff members in India each week, with needle handling or recapping accounting for 60% of the accidents (NJI-Dec 2002).

The rate of biomedical waste created per bed per day in government hospitals is 0.5 Çô 4 kg, while in private hospitals the rate is 0.5-2 kg and in nursing homes it is 0.5-1 kilogram per bed per day (Swarnkar, 2006).Pricks from hollow hypodermic needles carry a higher risk of infection than those from suturing needles.Due to improper biomedical waste management, the chance of contracting HIV is 0.3%,

hepatitis B is 30%, and hepatitis C is 3%–10% (RAO, 2001). Biomedical waste can also have a negative impact on public health due to insufficient recycling techniques, such as placing it in municipal trash cans, open areas, rivers and lakes, etc., which can lead to the spread of illnesses. Birds and reptiles are especially vulnerable to the health risks posed by harmful compounds like furans and dioxins. As key players in the healthcare team, health care providers have an abundance of responsibility for understanding the types of hospital waste, how to separate and dispose of it properly, and how to cut chances of nosocomial infections.To avoid risks at work In order to safeguard the environment, the public, and the personnel handling and managing the trash, biomedical waste needs to be managed appropriately.

A national waste management approach must be developed and put into effect in order to enhance biological waste management in medical institutions within a nation (Datta, Mohi, & Chander 2018). It is believed that biomedical waste management, or BMW, is essential in healthcare settings. One component of biological waste management that utilizes the other is hospitals and nurses. Due to a lack of knowledge, there is role conflict with regard to the safe management of biomedical waste management among generators, operators, decision-makers, and the general public (Chaudhary et al. 2014).

These data support the need for hospitals and other healthcare facilities to have an integrated biological waste management system (Nema et al. 2011). The 2016 Rules for the Management and Handling of Biochemical Waste have been released by the Government of India. These represent a positive start in the direction of bettering the general waste management of Indian healthcare facilities. The handling of trash at healthcare facilities in India. Anybody who produces, receives, stores, transports, treats, disposes of, or handles biomedical waste is subject to these regulations. Any institution that generates biomedical waste, such as blood banks, veterinary clinics, hospitals, nursing homes, clinics, dispensaries, animal houses, pathology labs, and blood banks, as well as the authorities in charge of these facilities, is also subject to these regulations.As they spend more time with patients in the ward than any other member of the health team, nurses are more exposed to and at risk from the hazards found in hospitals, particularly biomedical waste. As such, they must be well-versed in the most recent knowledge, techniques, and procedures for handling this waste.

AIM

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OBJECTIVE

Aim:

To study the knowledge of Bio-medical waste management among nurses in a tertiary careteaching hospital in Ghaziabad, India.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge of nurses regarding bio-medical waste management.
2. To find out the association between the level of knowledge of nurses regardingbio-medical waste management with selected demographic variables.
3. To Suggest a recommendation if any, to close the gap.

REVIEW

OF

LITERATURE

Review of literature

1. **Mohd Shafee et al (2010)** [(1)] Conducted This hospital based cross Çô sectional study was performed from March to September 2009 and statistical analysis was done using chi square Test and percentage. Results revealed that Nurses had a statistically significantly better knowledge than the technical and housekeeping staff (P<0.001, x2-30.9). The study showed that 85% Nurses, 14% housekeeping and 12% technical staff had knowledge about biomedical waste management. It was found that 98% of the nurses and 79% of the house keeping staff had a positive attitude while only 59% of the technical staff had poor knowledge.

2. **Francis. L.** [(2)] Conducted a Descriptive Study to Evaluate the level of Knowledge regarding Biomedical Waste Management among Nurses in Christian Mission Hospitals at Madurai. Convenience sampling technique was used to select the samples and 30 were selected. The data was collected based on the structured knowledge questionnaire on biomedical waste management. Analysis of the data was done by employing descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings revealed that, among 30 nurses 23(77%) had adequate knowledge, 7(23%) had moderate adequate knowledge and

none of them had inadequate knowledge and there is no significant association between their demographic variable and level of knowledge regarding biomedical waste management at p-value <0.05 %. Hence the research hypothesis (H1) is not accepted.

3. **Manyele, et al** [3] conducted a study on the management of medical-waste in Tanzanian hospitals. A questionnaire was circulated to collect their information. Their analysis revealed that the main. disposal methods comprised of open pit burning (50%), burying (30%) of waste and 71% of hospital used drugs. The transporting waste from generation points to increase without plastic bags and they concluded that hospital waste management by a hospital is poor. So, they arranged for proper training and management regarding awareness and practices of hospital waste management to all cadres of health-workers.

4. **Nemathaga., et al** [4] conducted a study on hospital solid-waste management practices in Limpopo province, South-Africa, a case study of hospitals. Field survey methodology was used on their study results that there is to proper separation of waste according to their classification as demanded by the national government. The mean percentage composition.

5. **Hassan MM., et al** [5] conducted a study on pattern medical waste management, existing scenario Dhaka city, Bangladesh. They used

methodology on empirical field observation and field level data collection through inventory questionnaire survey and journal in formal interview for their study revealed that the hospitals generate a total of 5,542 kg/of the waste of about 77.4% are nonhazardous and

22.4 are hazards and there is no proper systematic segregation of infectious waste [4]

6. **Joshi S., et al. (2015-May)** [6] conducted a research study on staff perception on biomedical or health care waste management a qualitative study in a rural tertiary care hospital in India. The studies conclude that a gap between knowledge and actual practice regarding HCWM was highlighted in the perception of the hospital staff. The participants suggested organizational changes, training, and monitoring to address this problem. The information generated is relevant not merely to the micro system studied but to other institutions in similar settings.

7. **Manarm K, et al. (2014-Oct)** [7] conducted the study on hospital waste management in non-teaching hospitals of luck now city, India. There is a need for appropriate training of stuffs, strict implementation of rules, and continuous surveillance of the hospitals of luck. now to improve the BMW management andhandling practices.

8. **Gautam V., et al. (2014 Sep)** [8] conducted the study on biomedical waste management: incineration vs. Environmental safety. The public concerns about incinerator emissions, as well as the creation of federal regulations for medical waste incinerators, are causing many health care facilities to rethink their choices in medical waste treatment. As stated by health care without harm, non- incineration treatment technologies are a growing and developing field. Most medical waste is incinerated, a practice that is short-lived because of environmental considerations. The burning of solid and regulated medical waste generated by health care creates many problems. Medical waste incinerators emit toxic air pollutants and toxic ash residues that are the major source of dioxins in the environment. The international agency for research on cancer, arm of acknowledged dioxins cancer-causing potential and classified it as a human carcinogen. Development of waste management policies, careful waste segregation, and training programs, as well as attention to materials purchased, are essential in minimizing the environmental and health impacts of any technology.

9. **Dhasarathi kumar (2018)** [9] conducted a study to assess the knowledge of bio medical waste management among nurses in Tamil Nadu. The quantitative approach is used to access the biomedical waste management and the sample was taken from the hospital among the nurses of the total no is 100 by the non- probability sampling technique. The analysis depicted that

the p-value corresponding to the demographic variable "Attended in Service Education Program" is significant at 5% level and hence say that there is a significant association between "Attended in Service Education Pro- gram" and "Level of Knowledge". All other demographic variables do not influence the level of knowledge. The result of the study concluded that 75% of staff nurses were having Inadequate knowledge 25% of the staff nurses having moderate knowledge and none of the staff nurses having adequate knowledge on biomedical waste management.

10. **Keshi (2022)** [10] conducted a Descriptive Study to assess the knowledge of Nursing students regarding Biomedical waste management in selected college of Nursing, Ludhiana, Punjab. The targeted population of present study was GNM 1st year and P.B.S. 1st year students. The total sample size was 50 nursing students. Convenience sampling technique was used to select the samples. The structured questionnaire was developed and information was collected from sample using questionnaire to meet the objectives of the study. The majority of 36 (72%) GNM first year students and post basic B.Sc first year students had inadequate level of knowledge,14(28%) student's knowledge level was moderate. There is highly significant association between the level of knowledge with selected demographic variable was accepted for hospital where practice is done. With respect to other demographic variables, there is no significant association for age, gender, type of family and subject.

11. **Yadav Rohit et al (2019)** [11] Study was conducted in "Udaipur Hospital situated in Udaipur City near Gulab Bagh Choudhary Hospital" situated in Hiran Magri Sec Çô 4 Udaipur. Udaipur Hospital is 100 bedded Hospital and Choudhary Hospital is 150 bedded Hospital. Results revealed that there is significance association between level of knowledge and socio demographic variables. Results also revealed that there was no significance difference between two groups the calculated value of t is Çô 1.328 which is actually less the p ëñ0.005 level (138- 2.024).

12. **Sakar Seema et al (2022)** [12]A descriptive cross-sectional study, was conducted in March 2022. Study participants were the nursing staff, who are dealing with BMW. The data was collected by using a semi-structured questionnaire. Results: 50% of staff nurses were having a good knowledge, 20% of them had poor knowledge. Significant relationship was found to be exist between knowledge regarding bio-medical waste management with qualification and the duration of their clinical practices ($p<0.05$).

13. **Amin Noorul et al (2016)** [13] While concluding this research it was found that the nurses Working in the GMC and its associated hospitals have average level of knowledge. The Mean score obtained by the Nurse working in: SMHS -13.975, LD HOSPITAL -15.45, BONEAND JOINT HOSPITAL 15.97. Thus, while comparing the knowledge level of Nurses Working in

GMC and Associated Hospitals; it was found that Nurses working in Bones and Joints hospital has highest knowledge level followed by LD hospital and then SMHS Hospital.

14. A study by **Sharma et al. (2013)** found that while a majority of nurses were aware of basic biomedical waste segregation practices, gaps remained in their understanding of the color-coding system for waste disposal.

15. A study conducted by **Mathur et al. (2012**) reported that only 60% of nurses were knowledgeable about the hazards associated with improper biomedical waste disposal.

16. A study by **Rao et al. (2008)** found that 68% of nurses had moderate to high knowledge levels, but significant gaps remained in specific areas like waste segregation and disposal techniques. Similarly, Saini et al. (2005) observed that although nurses understood the importance of BMWM, only 56% were aware of the exact guidelines and protocols.

17.An investigation by **Gupta and Sharma (2014)** indicated that nurses who underwent regular training sessions demonstrated significantly better knowledge and practices related to BMWM compared to those who did not.

18., **Alam et al. (2015)** reported that ongoing education and practical training were critical in maintaining high standards of waste management among nursing staff.

19. **Singh et al. (2014)** demonstrated that structured training programs improved knowledge scores from 45% to 80% among nurses.

20. **Manchanda et al. (2016)** reported similar findings, emphasizing the need for regular updates and hands-on training sessions.

21. **Ranjan et al. (2013)** highlighted that only 60% of nurses consistently followed BMWM protocols, often due to workload, lack of resources, or administrative support.

22. **Kumar et al. (2017)** noted that compliance was higher in institutions with stringent monitoring and regular audits. The extent to which nurses adhere to biomedical waste management protocols varies widely.

23. **Patil and Pokhrel (2011**) indicated that compliance with BMWM protocols was high among nurses who received frequent supervisory checks and feedback.

24. A study by **Saini et al. (2013)** found that despite good knowledge, practical compliance was often hindered by factors such as workload and insufficient resources.

25.**Sharma et al. (2010)** pointed out that lack of time, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient training were primary obstacles.

26. **Patil et al. (2012)** also cited the absence of clear policies and lack of support from hospital administration as significant barriers. Numerous challenges impede the effective implementation of BMWM practices among nurses.

27.According to a study by **Das et al. (2014)**, common barriers include lack of resources, inadequate training, and insufficient institutional support.

28. Similarly, **Askarian et al. (2013)** identified the lack of proper waste disposal infrastructure and low motivation as significant obstacles to effective BMWM among nurses.

29. **Gupta et al. (2015)** found that positive attitudes towards infection control correlated with better BMWM practices.

30. **Deshpande et al. (2018)** emphasized that fostering a culture of safety and environmental responsibility within healthcare settings can improve compliance. Attitudes towards biomedical waste management significantly influence the practices of nurses. A positive attitude towards the importance of BMWM has been correlated with better compliance and practices.

31. A study by **Pandey et al. (2016)** highlighted that nurses with a proactive attitude towards waste management were more likely to adhere to proper disposal protocols. Conversely, negative attitudes or complacency were linked to poor waste management practices.

32. **Mishra et al. (2011)** reported that nurses with more than five years of experience had significantly higher knowledge levels than their less experienced counterparts. Additionally, nurses specializing in infection control or working in critical care units showed better understanding and adherence to BMWM practices.

33. **Pandit et al. (2013)** noted that nurses in urban hospitals had better knowledge and practices compared to those in rural settings.

34. **Verma et al. (2016)** highlighted differences between public and private healthcare institutions, with private hospitals often having better BMWM

systems.

35. **Bhattacharya et al. (2014)** observed that hospitals with well-implemented BMWM policies had higher compliance rates among nurses.

36. **Singh et al. (2017)** recommended the integration of BMWM policies into the overall hospital management strategy to ensure sustainability and adherence. Effective biomedical waste management has far-reaching benefits, including reduced incidence of hospital-acquired infections and environmental contamination.

37. A study by **Shafee et al. (2010)** demonstrated a significant decrease in needle-stick injuries among nurses following the implementation of stringent BMWM protocols.

38. Furthermore, research by **Radha (2014) i**ndicated that proper waste management practices contributed to improved overall hospital hygiene and safety.

39.**Smith et al. (2017)** found that only 60% of nurses demonstrated adequate knowledge of proper lifting techniques.

40.**Johnson and Brown (2019)** noted that nurses who received regular ergonomic training were more likely to apply correct body mechanics.

41.In a longitudinal study by **Lee et al. (2018),** hospitals with comprehensive BMWM training reported a 30% reduction in MSDs among nursing staff.

42. A study by **Wong et al. (2020)** compared BMWM practices in Asian vs. Western hospitals, revealing significant cultural influences on body mechanics adoption.

43. **Smith and Johnson (2021)** evaluated the effectiveness of a simulation-based training program in enhancing nurses' BMWM competence.

44. **Brown and Garcia (2019)** identified heavy workload and inadequate staffing as major barriers to implementing safe lifting practices.

45. **Jones et al. (2022)** reviewed the impact of mechanical assistive devices on nurses' BMWM practices in acute care settings.

46. Educational interventions, such as workshops and training sessions, have been shown to enhance nurses' awareness and compliance with BMWM guidelines. For instance, comprehensive training programs not only improve knowledge retention but also foster a culture of safety and environmental stewardship among nursing staff **(Lee et al., 2018; Brown & Garcia, 2019).**

47. Variations in BMWM practices are evident across different regions and cultures. Cultural norms and regulatory frameworks significantly influence nurses' approach to waste management. Comparative studies highlight the importance of context-specific interventions tailored to local healthcare settings **(Chen et al., 2019; Kumar & Patel, 2020).**

A literature review on biomedical waste management among nurses is crucial for several reasons. Importance of literature review on Biomedical Waste Management among nurses enhances knowledge and Awareness. A comprehensive literature review educates nurses on the latest practices, guidelines, and regulations related to biomedical waste management. This knowledge is essential for maintaining safety standards and minimizing health risks associated with improper waste handling.

Improves Compliance: By understanding the legal and ethical aspects highlighted

in the literature, nurses are more likely to adhere to protocols and regulations, reducing the risk of legal repercussions and improving overall compliance in healthcare facilities.

Promotes Best Practices: Reviewing current and past studies helps identify effective waste management strategies and interventions. Nurses can implement these best practices to enhance efficiency and safety in waste disposal procedures.

Supports Training and Education: Literature reviews serve as a resource for developing training programs for nurses. Educators can use the findings to create comprehensive educational modules that address gaps in knowledge and skills related to waste management.

Identifies Challenges and Solutions: By synthesizing information from various studies, literature reviews can pinpoint common challenges faced by nurses in managing biomedical waste. This insight is valuable for developing targeted solutions and policies to address these issues.

Encourages Evidence-Based Practice: Engaging with existing research encourages nurses to adopt evidence-based practices in their daily routines. This leads to more effective and safe biomedical waste management, ultimately improving patient and environmental safety. Facilitates Continuous Improvement: Literature reviews highlight areas needing further research, guiding future studies. This ongoing cycle of research and implementation fosters continuous improvement in waste management practices.

MATERIAL

&

METHOD

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Location

The present study entitled "**To study the knowledge of Bio-medical waste management among nurses in a tertiary care teaching hospital in Ghaziabad, India"** was conducted in the Santosh Hospital Ghaziabad.

Study Design

This is an observational, cross-sectional, descriptive study undertaken to assess the knowledge of Bio-medical waste management among nurses in Santosh Hospital.

Sample size

The sample size of the present study was calculated by using module for determining the frequency of a factor in a population. Sample sizes are provided for confidence levels from 90% to 99.99%. The calculated sample size came out to be 246.

Time Period

The study is under taken for a duration of 1 Year.

Criteria for selecting the sample

The sample selection based on the following inclusion and exclusion criteria

Inclusion Criteria:

- The nurses who completed G. N. M, B.Sc. nursing, post basic B.Sc. nursing, M.Sc. in nursing.
- Nurses who are willing to participate.
- The nurses who are available in hospital at the time of data collection

Exclusion Criteria:

- Those nurses who are not willing to participate
- The nurses who are not available at the time of data collection in the hospital
- The nurses who don't fulfill the Inclusion criteria of the study.

Methodology

The non-probability sampling technique is used and the data is collected by a structured questionnaire, administered by the researcher to assess the knowledge.

All the question in the questionnaire is close ended.

The questionnaire is translated in both Hindi and English language and administered to the nurses. The structured questionnaire of biomedical waste management is made after referring the rules and various previous studies. The questionnaire is then translated to Hindi language which is the local language of the area. Where the study is undertaken.

RESULT

Data management and analysis

This study investigates the knowledge of biomedical waste management among nurses, with a sample size of 246 participants. The primary aim was to assess the knowledge related to the handling and disposal of biomedical waste, a critical aspect of healthcare that ensures both environmental safety and occupational health. Data collection was conducted using an electronic form (e-form), allowing for efficient and comprehensive gathering of information. The e-form included a series of structured questions designed to evaluate the nurses' knowledge with established biomedical waste management protocols. Findings from this study highlight the current knowledge levels, identify gaps, and suggest areas for targeted training and policy improvements to enhance the effectiveness of biomedical waste management in healthcare setting.

Data Collection and Time Period

The data was collected from April 2024 to June 2024. Approval from the medical ethics committee of Santosh Medical College was taken prior to starting the study. All respondents were briefed about the objectives of this study and confidentiality of information was assured to the respondents. A e-form (questionnaire) which translated in both Hindi and English were distributed to the total of 246 nurses and their response were collected in spread sheet for further study. Data was represented in tables ,percentages and Figures.

Tools of Data Collection

A semi-structured questionnaire in electronic form was used as the tool for data collection. (Annexure 1).

The questionnaire had Two Part: The first part consisted of demographic information; second part consisted three section A, B, C and had knowledge related questions about biomedical waste.

The first part of the questionnaire collected information related to demographic variables of the study participants including:

1. Name (optional) of the respondents
2. Gender (male, female)
3. Age (taken in years)
4. Qualifications (divided into four categories depending on the education status of the participants as G.N.M, B.Sc. nursing, post basic B.Sc. nursing, M.Sc. nursing)
5. Experience (in years)

The second part related to knowledge regarding biomedical waste management. This part consisted of 21 multiple choice questions each of which had one correct answer. It was divided into three section A, B and C for the purpose of better analysis and scoring.

The section A consisted of seven questions (A1, A2.A3.A4, A5, A6, A7) which was related to general knowledge about biomedical waste management.

The section B consisted of ten questions (B8, B9, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15,

B16, B17) which was related to proper disposal of biomedical waste.

The section consisted of four questions (C18, C19, C20, C21) which was related to Storage of biomedical waste.

Statistical Analysis

All the result entered into MS office, Spread Excel sheet and analyzed in Statistical Package for the Social Science version (SPSS version 25).

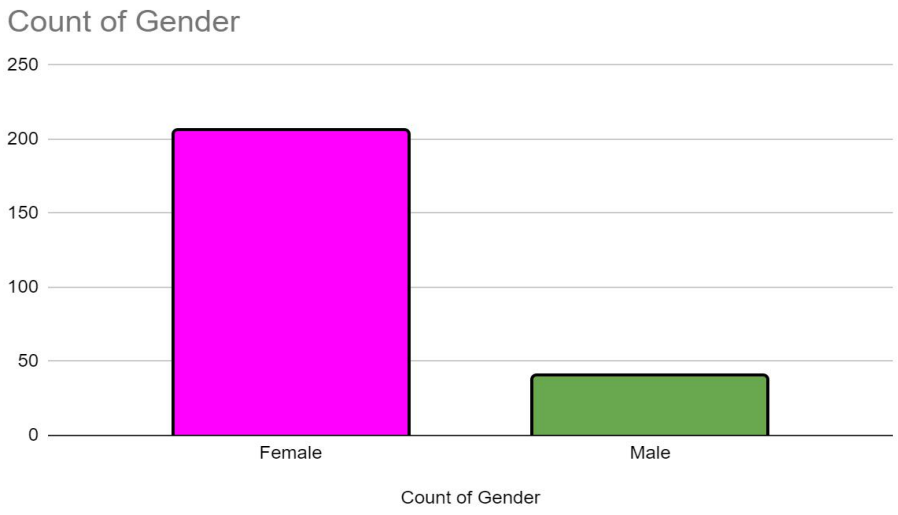
The result is expressed in numbers, percentage, tables, Figures etc. Descriptive statistics are calculated through cross-tabulation.

Table 1: Scoring:

Score	Grading
0-7	Poor Knowledge
8-14	Average Knowledge
15-21	Excellent Knowledge

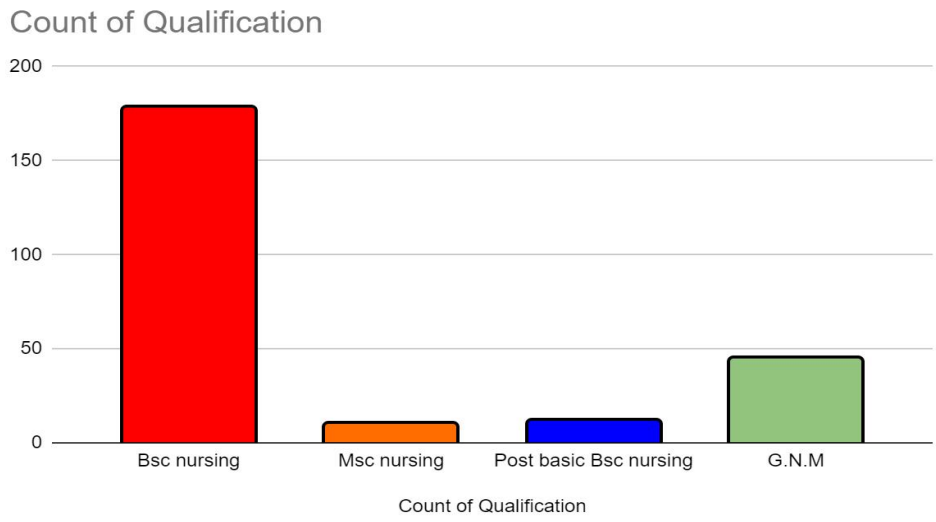
Total of 246 respondents 205 (83.33%) were females and 40 (16.26 %) were males Figure:1

Figure: 1- Count of Gender



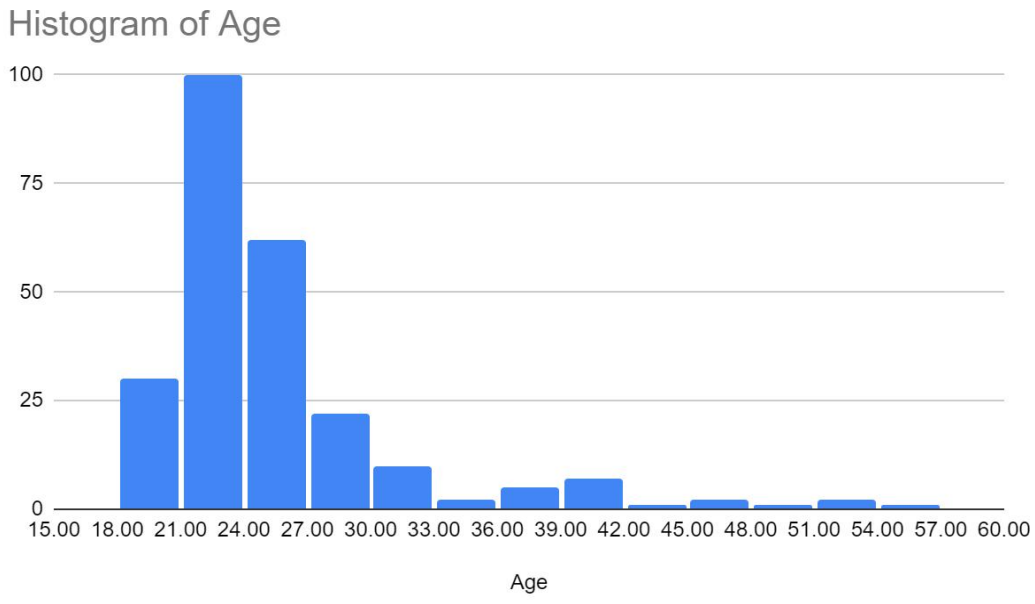
Total of 246 respondents 178 (72.35%) B.Sc. nursing qualified ,10 (4.06%) M.Sc. nursing qualified ,12 (4.87%) posts basic BSc nursing qualified ,45 (18.29%) G.N.M qualified Figure: 2

Figure: 2- Count of Qualification



Total of 246 respondents about 80% respondents aged between 20 -30 and rest are more than 30. (Figure 3)

Figure 3- Histogram of Age



Total of 246 respondents about 67% had experience 2 -4 years and about 17% had experience 4-8 years and 16% had experience 8-28 years. (Figure :4)

Figure: 4 – Histogram of Experience

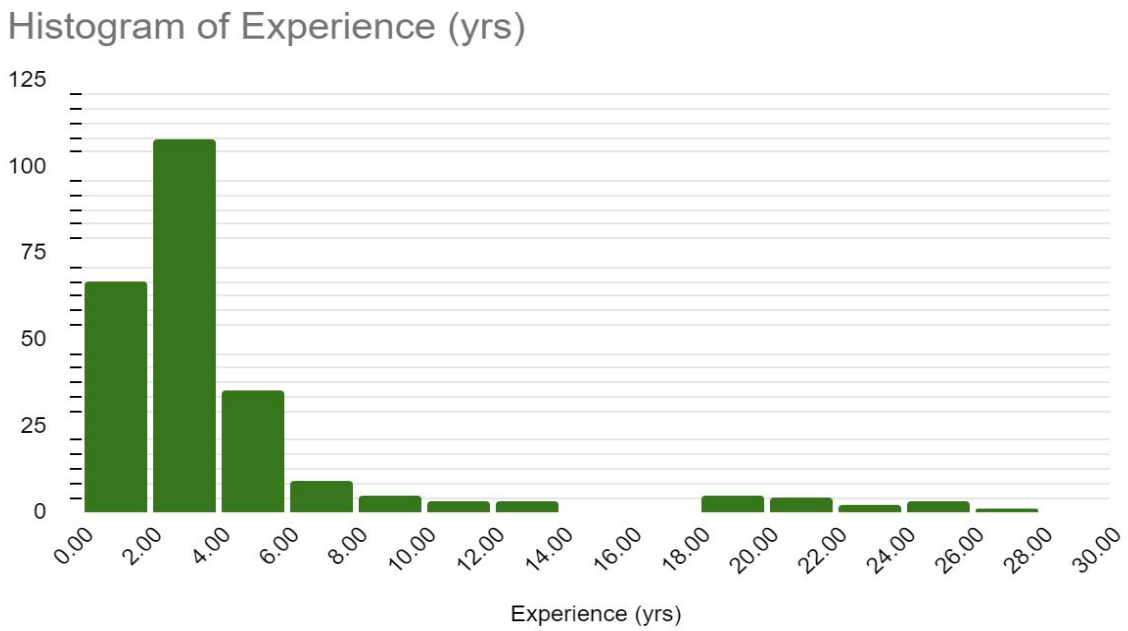


Table :2 Questions and correct /incorrect responses %

Questions / Answers	Correct responses %	Incorrect responses %
1. What is meant by biomedical waste?	206 (84%)	40 (16%)
2.What are the key elements of a hazardous waste management plan for solid waste?	128 (52 %)	118 (48%)
3.What are the components of a waste handling plan as per the 2016 guidelines?	171 (70%)	75 (30%)

4. Which of the following is NOT considered biomedical waste?	169 (69%)	77 (31 %)
5. What are the 3 Rs of waste management?	228 (93 %)	18 (7 %)
6. What is the primary source of biomedical waste?	166 (67 %)	80 (33 %)
7. What types of waste categories are typically disposed of using incineration methods?	133 (54 %)	113 (46 %)
8. Which of the following bin is used to disposal general waste?	186 (76 %)	60 (24 %)
9. Glassware - broken or discarded and contaminated glass disposed i	177 (72 %)	69 (28 %)
10. Which of the following bin is used to disposal rubber items?	173 (70 %)	73 (30 %)
11. Anatomical waste (human waste - organ, body parts, placenta, fetus, human tissue) disposed in.	189 (77 %)	57 (23 %)
12. Medicine/ pills or expiry medicine disposed in	175 (71 %)	71 (29 %)
13. Which of the following bin is used to disposal plastic syringes without needle?	188 (76 %)	58 (24 %)
14.Infectious sharps and needles are disposed in	164 (68 %)	82 (32 %)
15. Is the incineration process used for sharp instruments?	60 (24 %)	186 (76 %)

16. How should infectious non- biodegradable waste be disposed of?	75 (30 %)	171 (70 %)
17.Common bio- medical waste treatment facility shall ensure collection of bio- medical waste on Holidays also	151 (62 %)	95 (38 %)
18. Transportation trolley must be closed, leak and puncture proof	199 (81 %)	47 (19 %)
19.What are the recommended guidelines for the duration of interim storage for biomedical waste within hospital facilities?	108 (44 %)	138 (56 %)
20. Collection is done when the bin/container is	113 (46 %)	133 (54 %)
21. Which is the symbol for Biohazard?	208 (84 %)	38 (16 %)

Table :3 Grading, percentage and frequency

Grading	Percentage and frequency
Poor Knowledge	27% and 66
Average Knowledge	44% and 108
Excellent Knowledge	29% and 72

Table :3 shown the Grading, percentage and frequency which was 27% respondents had poor knowledge ,44% respondents had average knowledge and 29% respondents had excellent knowledge.

Figure: 5- Level of knowledge

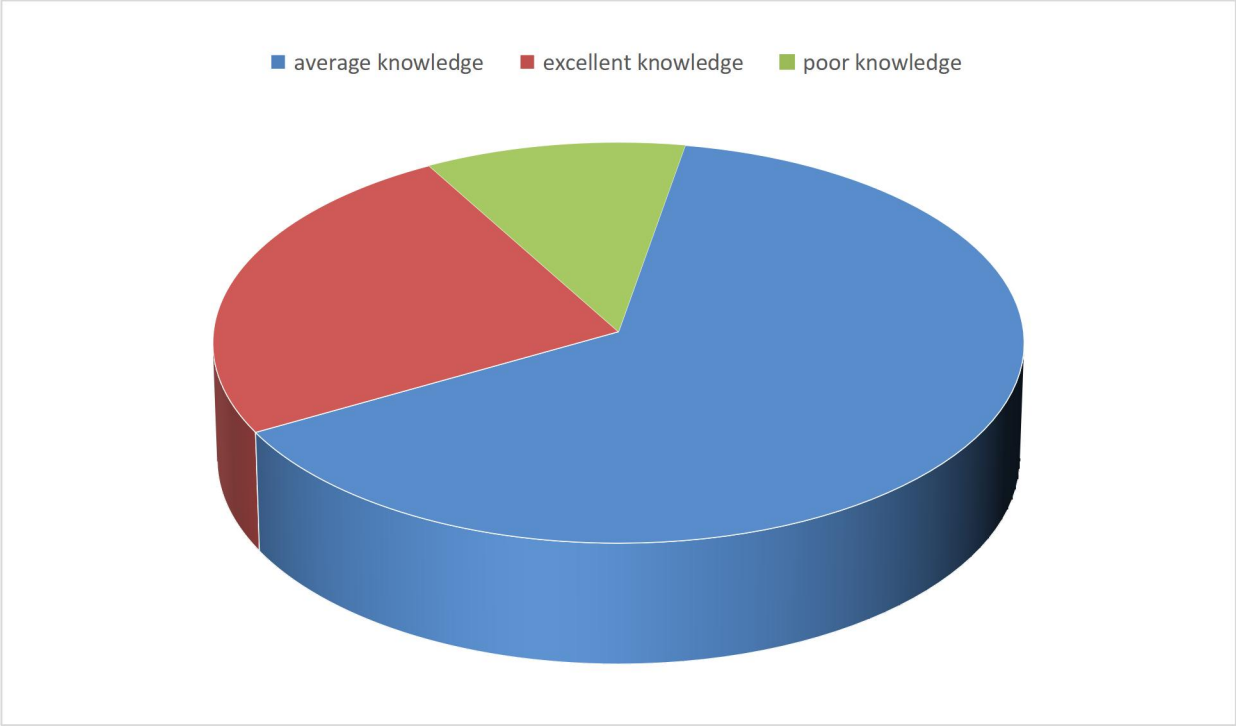


Table 4: Association between variables and knowledge (Chi- square)

S. No	Variables	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)	Chi -square
1.	Age in yrs.	20-30 31-40 41-50	14 21 12	29 44 25	0.63**

		51-60	1	2	
2.	Gender	Male Female	1 47	2 98	3.34**
3.	Work Experience	< 1 2-4 5-7 8 & above	7 12 16 13	14 25 34 27	1.35**

Table :4 shows the association between variables and knowledge (Chi- square) in which age associates with chi-square 0.63**, gender associates with chi-square 3.34** and work experience associated with 1.35** which means knowledge was highly affected by these variables.

DISCUSSION

Discussion

Total of 246 respondents 205 (83.33%) were females and 40 (16.26 %) were malesFigure:1,178 (72.35%) B.Sc. nursing qualified ,10 (4.06%) M.Sc. nursing qualified ,12 (4.87%) post basic BSc nursing qualified ,45 (18.29%) G.N.M qualified Figure: 2,about 80% respondents aged between 20 -30 and rest are more than 30 .Figure 3,about 67% had experience 2 -4 years and about 17% had experience 4-8 years and 16% had experience 8-28 years. Figure :4 The first objective of the study was "assessing the knowledge on bio-medical waste management among staff nurses. Table 3 depicts the grading, frequency and percentage distribution of overall knowledge of biomedical waste management among staff nurses. It is evident that 27% respondents had poor knowledge ,44% respondents had average knowledge and 29% respondents had excellent knowledge.

A similar study conducted by **Divya Rao, et al**. shows the ample knowledge amongst the health employees about the biomedical waste. management but in our present study evident that none of the nurses have adequate knowledge regarding the biomedical waste management [110]. A study conducted by **Joshi, et al** states that the staff was aware of the health care waste of various categories in the hospital such as human anatomical waste, waste sharps, pharmaceutical waste,

blood and body fluids waste, infectious waste and in our study 25% of the nurses has moderate knowledge level. [6]. **Francis. L.** Conducted a Descriptive Study to Evaluate the level of Knowledge regarding Biomedical Waste Management among Nurses in Christian Mission Hospitals at Madurai. The findings revealed that, among 30 nurses 23(77%) had adequate knowledge, 7(23%) had moderate adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge and there is no significant association between their demographic variable and level of knowledge regarding biomedical waste management at p-value <0.05 %. Hence the research hypothesis (H1) is not accepted.[2]. **Dhasarathi kumar (2018)** conducted a study to assess the knowledge of bio medical waste management among nurses in Tamil Nadu. The result of the study concluded that 75% of staff nurses were having Inadequate knowledge 25% of the staff nurses having moderate knowledge and none of the staff nurses having adequate knowledge on biomedical waste management [9]. **Sakar Seema et al (2022)** A descriptive cross-sectional study, was conducted in March 2022. Results: 50% of staff nurses were having a good knowledge, 20% of them had poor knowledge. Significant relationship was found to be exist between knowledge regarding bio-medical waste management with qualification and the duration of their clinical practices ($p<0.05$) [12].

The second objective was to associate the level of knowledge on biomedical waste management among nurses with their selected demographic variables. Table 4 depicts the association of nurses with age in year, experience in years and gender; it is observed that there is an association with the demographic variables. Similarly Dhasarathi kumar (2018) [9] conducted a study to assess the knowledge of bio medical waste management among nurses in Tamil Nadu the study analysis depicted that the p-value corresponding to the demographic variable "Attended in Service Education Program" is significant at 5% level and hence say that there is a significant association between "Attended in Service Education Pro- gram" and "Level of Knowledge". All other demographic variables do not influence the level of knowledge.

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

The study concludes that 27% respondents had poor knowledge ,44% respondents had average knowledge and 29% respondents had excellent knowledge. This implies that knowledge of biomedical waste management is inadequate. And it is our responsibility to conduct short-term courses and in-service education programs to uplift their knowledge on biomedical waste management which will help inappropriate management of waste which will ultimately lead to healthy society. According to the survey, participants had a modest level of average knowledge of biomedical waste management. This implies a rudimentary comprehension of fundamental procedures and ideas, but there is still much space for development. Maintaining a safe and healthy environment is essential, especially in hospital settings, and may be achieved through proper biomedical waste management. Lack of information can result in inappropriate handling and disposal, raising the possibility of contaminating the environment and spreading infectious illnesses.

Major findings of the study: The major findings of the study were; with the respect to the overall status of the staff nurses, it is evident that 27% respondents had poor knowledge ,44% respondents had average knowledge and 29% respondents had excellent knowledge. With regards to the association of knowledge of the staff nurses with age, experience, gender with the demographic variables.

Recommendations

Improved Training Programs: Put in place thorough training courses covering every facet of biological waste management. To guarantee ongoing education and adjustment to new regulations, these have to incorporate hands-on workshops and frequent refresher courses.

I**nstructional Resources:** To emphasize the significance of appropriate biological waste management, create and disseminate easily understood instructional resources including pamphlets, posters, and digital content.

Regular Assessments: Conduct periodic assessments to evaluate the knowledge and practices of healthcare workers regarding biomedical waste management. Use the findings to identify gaps and areas needing improvement.

Strict Enforcement of Regulations: Ensure strict adherence to biomedical waste management regulations through regular audits and inspections. Establish penalties for non-compliance to emphasize the seriousness of proper waste handling.

Offer incentive schemes to incentive healthcare personnel to follow appropriate waste management procedures. Rewards and recognition can encourage employees to follow excellent practices on a regular basis.

Community Awareness: Educate the public through awareness campaigns on the value of managing biomedical waste and the ways in which they may help lower the hazards involved with inappropriate disposal.

Regular monitoring of the hospital settings through routine culture swabs. By implementing these recommendations, healthcare facilities can significantly improve their biomedical waste management practices, ensuring a safer environment for both healthcare workers and the community.

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ANNEXURES

S.No	Annexures	Page no.
1.	Questionnaire	67-76
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Part 1. Demographic Variables

S. No क्र. सं	Demographic Variables जनसांख्यिकीय चर	
1.	Name (optional) नाम (वैकल्पिक)	
2.	Gender/ लिंग	
3.	Age/ उम्र	
4.	Qualification/. योग्यता	
5.	Experience (yrs.)/ अनुभव (वर्ष)	

Part 2.Knowledge/भाग 2.ज्ञान

A.Knowledge regarding Bio medical waste:/क. जैव चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट के संबंध में ज्ञान:

1. What is meant by biomedical waste?/जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट से क्या तात्पर्य है?

    a. Waste generated during medical treatment or diagnosis

    चिकित्सा उपचार या निदान के दौरान उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट।

    b. Waste from industries

    उद्योगों से निकलने वाला अपशिष्ट।

    c. Waste from agricultural biotechnology activities.

    कृषि जैव प्रौद्योगिकी गतिविधियों से उत्पन्न अपशिष्ट।

    d. Waste from chemical manufacturing processes.

    रासायनिक विनिर्माण प्रक्रियाओं से निकलने वाला अपशिष्ट।

2 .What are the key elements of a hazardous waste management plan for solid waste ?
ठोस अपशिष्ट के लिए खतरनाक अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन योजना के प्रमुख तत्व क्या हैं?

a. Identification and classification of hazardous waste

खतरनाक अपशिष्ट की पहचान और वर्गीकरण

b. Transportation and storage procedure for hazardous waste
खतरनाक अपशिष्ट के परिवहन और भंडारण की प्रक्रिया

c. Employees training and safety protocols
कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण और सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल

d. Disposal methods and emergency response
निपटान विधियां और आपातकालीन प्रतिक्रिया

3.What are the components of a waste handling plan as per the 2016 guidelines?
2016 के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन योजना के घटक क्या हैं?

a. Segregation, storage, transportation, and disposal methods for different types of waste.
विभिन्न प्रकार के कचरे के पृथक्करण, भंडारण, परिवहन और निपटान के तरीके।

b. Implementation of renewable energy projects for wastemanagement.
अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के लिए नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन।

c. Collaboration with international organizations for waste handlingbest practices
अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन की सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों के साथ सहयोग।

d. Use of advanced robotics technology for waste sorting andrecycling.
अपशिष्ट छंटाई और पुनर्चक्रण के लिए उन्नत रोबोटिक्स प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग।

4. Which of the following is NOT considered biomedical waste?
निम्नलिखित में से किसे जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट नहीं माना जाता है?

a. Used syringes and needles.

प्रयुक्त सिरिंज और सुइयां।

b. Discarded surgical gloves and gowns.
फेंके गए सर्जिकल दस्ताने और गाउन।

c. Empty medicine containers.
खाली दवाई के डिब्बे.

d. Plastic food wrappers.
प्लास्टिक खाद्य रैपर.

5. What are the 3 R's of waste management?
अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन के 3 आर क्या हैं?

a. Recycle/रीसायकल

b. Reuse/पुन: उपयोग

c. Reduce/कम करना

d. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle//कम करना,पुन: उपयोग,रीसायकल

6. What is the primary source of biomedical waste?
जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का प्राथमिक स्रोत क्या है?

a. Hospitals and healthcare facilities.

अस्पताल और स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं।

b. Pharmaceutical manufacturing plants.
दवा निर्माण संयंत्र।

c. Veterinary clinics and animal hospitals.
पशु चिकित्सा क्लीनिक और पशु अस्पताल।

d. Food processing industries.
खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग.

7. What types of waste categories are typically disposed of using incineration methods?
किस प्रकार के अपशिष्ट श्रेणियों का निपटान आमतौर पर भस्मीकरण विधियों का उपयोग करके किया जाता है?

a. Yellow bin/पीला बिन

b. Red bin/लाल बिन

c. Blue bin/नीला बिन

d. White bin/काला बिन

B.Proper Disposal of Bio-medical waste./जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का उचित निपटान।

8. Which of the following bin is used to disposal general waste?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बिन सामान्य कचरे के निपटान के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है?

a.Black bin/काला बिन

b.Yellow bin/पीला बिन

c.Red bin/लाल बिन

d.Blue bin/नीला बिन

9. Glassware - broken or discarded and contaminated glass disposed in

कांच के बर्तन - टूटा हुआ या फेंका हुआ और दूषित कांच

a.Blue bin//नीला बिन

b.Red bin/लाल बिन

c.White bin/सफेद बिन

d.Yellow bin/पीला बिन

10. Which of the following bin is used to disposal rubber iteams?
निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बिन रबर की वस्तुओं के निपटान के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है?

a.Blue bin/नीला बिन

b.Red bin/लाल बिन

c.White bin/सफेद बिन

d.Yellow bin/पीला बिन

11 .Anatomical waste (human waste - organ, body parts, placenta, fetus, human tissue) disposed in.

शारीरिक अपशिष्ट (मानव अपशिष्ट - अंग, शरीर के अंग, प्लेसेंटा, भ्रूण, मानव ऊतक) का निपटान।

a.Blue bin/नीला बिन

b.Red bin/लाल बिन

c.White bin/सफेद बिन

d.Yellow bin/पीला बिन

12. Medicine/ pills or expiry medicine disposed in/दवा/गोलियां या एक्सपायरी दवा का निपटान

a.Blue bin/नीला बिन

b.Red bin/लाल बिन

c.White bin/सफेद बिन

d.Yellow bin/पीला बिन

13. Which of the following bin is used to disposal plastic syringes without needle?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बिन बिना सुई वाले प्लास्टिक सिरिंज को निपटाने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है?

a.Yellow bin/पीला बिन

b.White bin/सफेद बिन

c.Blue bin/नीला बिन

d.Red bin/लाल बिन

14.Infectious sharps and needles are disposed in/संक्रामक नुकीली वस्तुओं और सुइयों का निपटान किया जाता है

a.Blue bin/नीला बिन

b.White bin//सफेद बिन

c.Red bin/लाल बिन

d.Yellow bin/पीला बिन

15. Is the incineration process used for sharp instruments?
क्या तीक्ष्ण उपकरणों के लिए भस्मीकरण प्रक्रिया का उपयोग किया जाता है?

a. Yes
   हाँ
b. No
   नहीं
c. None of the above
   इन मे से कोई भी नहीं

16. How should infectious non- biodegradable waste be disposed of?

संक्रामक गैर-जैवनिम्नीकरणीय अपशिष्ट का निपटान कैसे किया जाना चाहिए?

a. Landfill disposal./लैंडफिल निपटान.
b. Incineration/भस्मीकरण
c. Recycling./पुनर्चक्रण.
d. Composting./कम्पोस्ट बनाना.

17. Common bio- medical waste treatment facility shall ensure collection of bio- medical waste on Holidays also

सामान्य जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट उपचार सुविधा छुट्टियों के दिनों में भी जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट का संग्रहण सुनिश्चित करेगी।

a. Correct
   सही
b. Incorrect
   ग़लत
c. Partially correct
   आंशिक रूप से सही
d. Partially incorrect
   आंशिक रूप से ग़लत

C.Storage of Bio-medical waste.

18.Transportation trolley must be closed, leak and puncture proof
परिवहन ट्रॉली बंद, रिसाव और पंचर प्रूफ होनी चाहिए

a. Yes
   हाँ
b. No
   नहीं
c. None of the above
   इनमें से कोई भी नहीं

19.What are the recommended guidelines for the duration of interim storage for biomedical waste within hospital facilities?

अस्पताल सुविधाओं के भीतर जैव-चिकित्सा अपशिष्ट के अंतरिम भंडारण की अवधि के लिए अनुशंसित दिशानिर्देश क्या हैं?

e. 12 hours
   12 घंटे

f. 24 hours

g. 48 hours
   48 घंटे

h. 72 hours
   72 घंटे

20.Collection is done when the bin/container is

बायोहाज़र्ड का प्रतीक क्या है?

a. 3/4

   3/4

b. 1/2
   1/2

c. 1/3

1/3

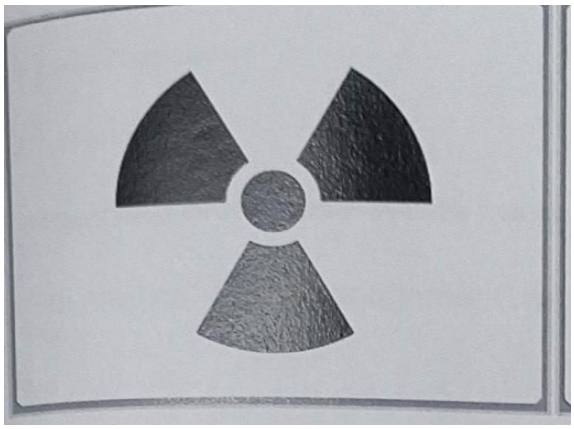
d. 1/4

   1/4

21. Which is the symbol for Biohazard?

a.

b.



C.

Answer sheet

A1. (a)Waste generated during medical treatment or diagnosis.

A2 (a.) Identification and classification of hazardous waste

A3 (a). Segregation, storage, transportation, and disposal methods for different types of waste.

A4 (d).Plastic food wrappers.

A5 (d). Reduce, Reuse Recycle

A6 (a). Hospitals and healthcare facilities.

A7 (a). Yellow bin

B8 (a). Black bin

B9 (a). Blue bin

B10 (b).Red bin

B11 (a).Yellow bin

B12 (a).Yellow bin

B13 (d).Red bin

B14 (b).White bin

B15 (b). No

B16 (c).Recycling

B17 (a).Correct

C18 (a) Yes

C19 (b).24 hours

C20 (c). 3/4

C21 (a).

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F. No. SU/R/2024/1344[34] Dated: 17.05.2024

Subject: Grant of Ethical Clearance for **Dissertation Protocol** Topic **"Biomedical Waste Management Among Nurses in Tertiary Care Hospital",** submitted by **CHAND KHAN,** student of Master in Hospital Administration, 2022 Batch.

*****

With reference to the request for grant of Ethical Clearance for the Dissertation Protocol entitled **"Biomedical Waste Management Among Nurses in Tertiary Care Hospital", CHAND KHAN** is informed that the **Dissertation Protocol** submitted by him/her was considered by the **Screening Committee** of the **Allied Health Sciences** in its meetings held on 07.02.2024 and 29.02.2024. The recommendations of the **Screening Committee** were considered in detail by the **Institutional Ethics Committee** in its meeting held on **15.05.2024** and the same was **approved** by the **Ethics Committee** of the **Santosh Deemed to be University, Ghaziabad, Delhi NCR**.

He /She is informed accordingly for further necessary action.

17/5/24

[Dr. EZHILRAJAN. K]
REGISTRAR

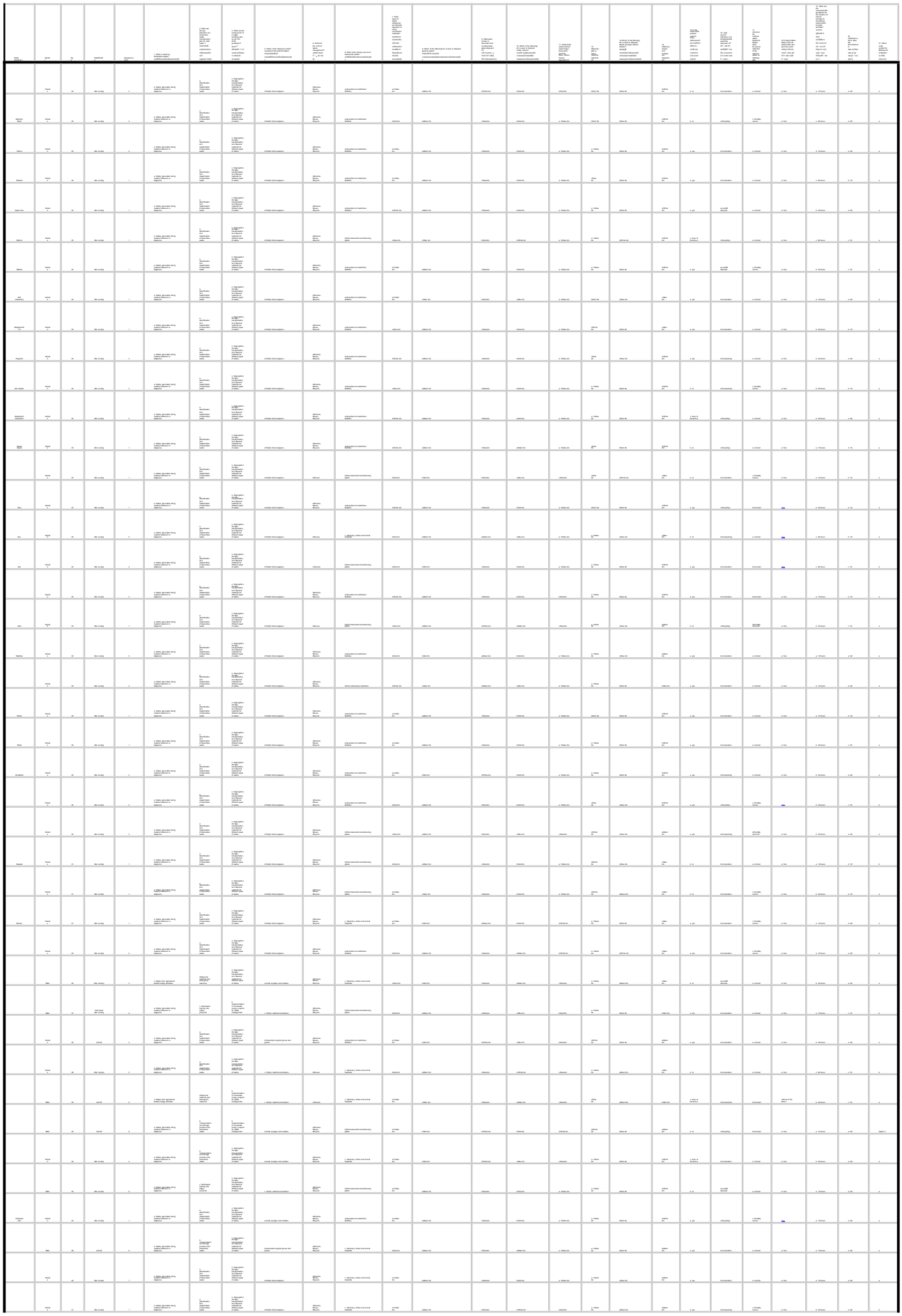
DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR GHAZIABAD, NCR DELHI

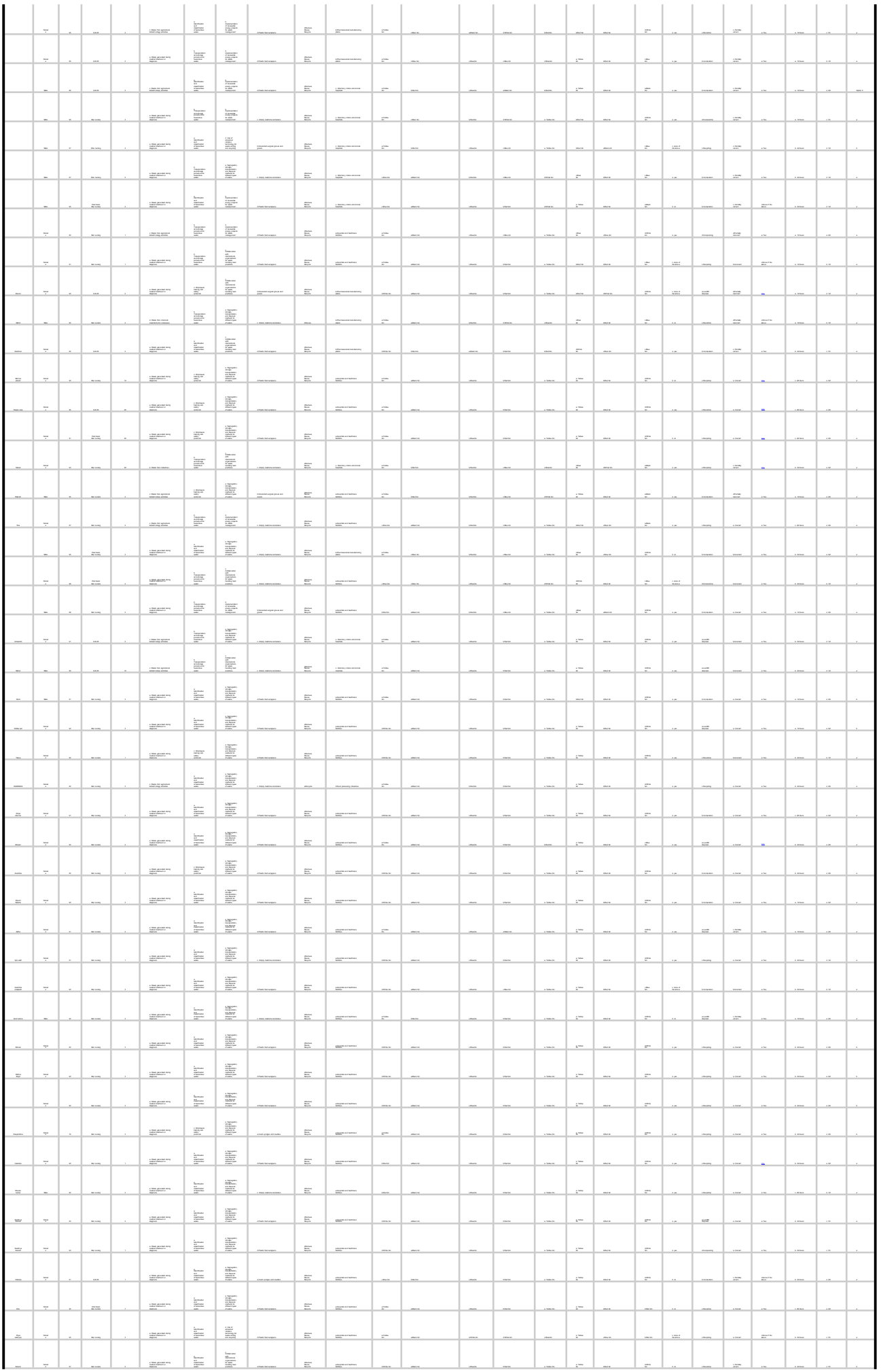
CHAND KHAN
Master in Hospital Administration.

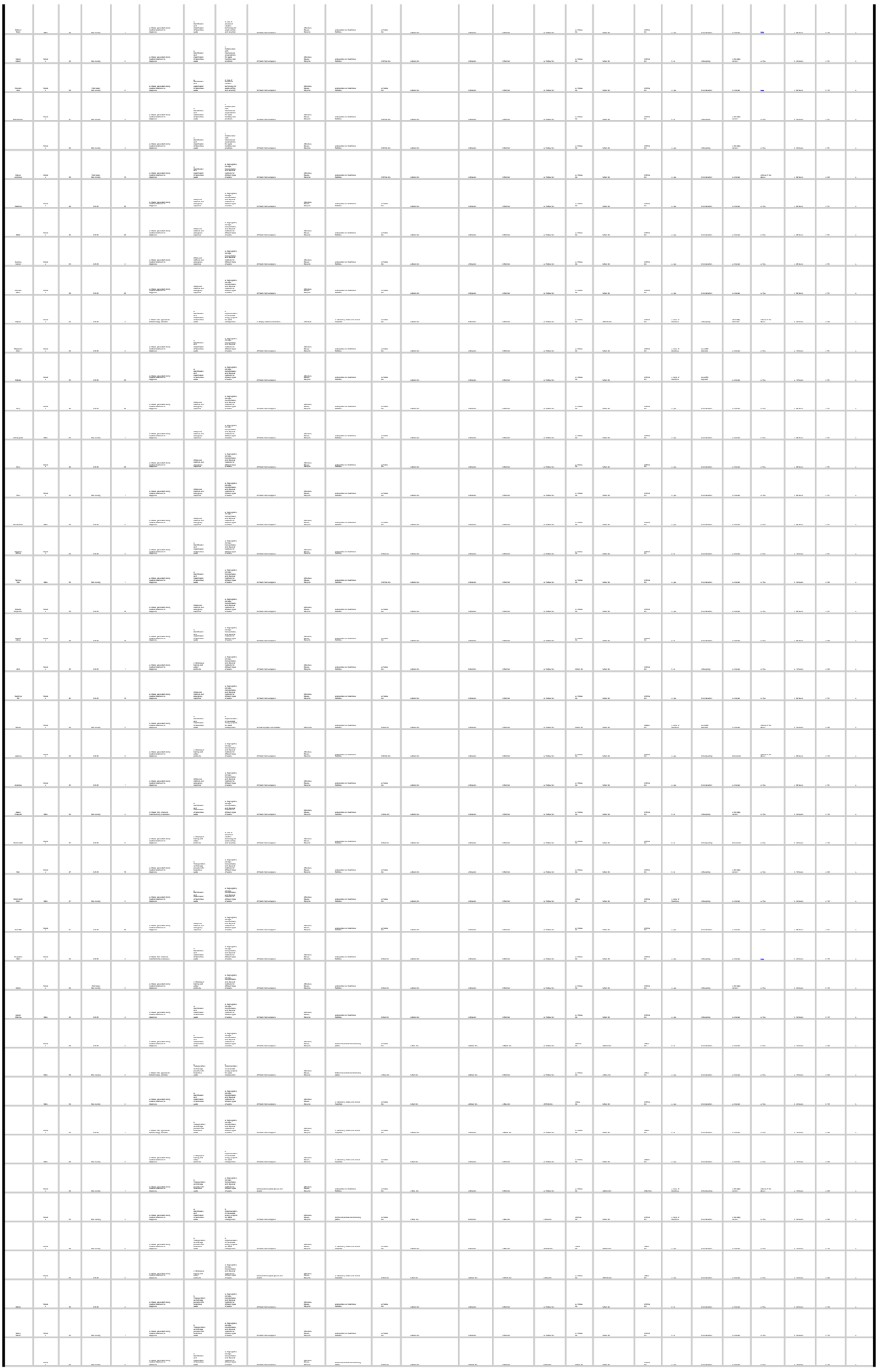
Copy to:

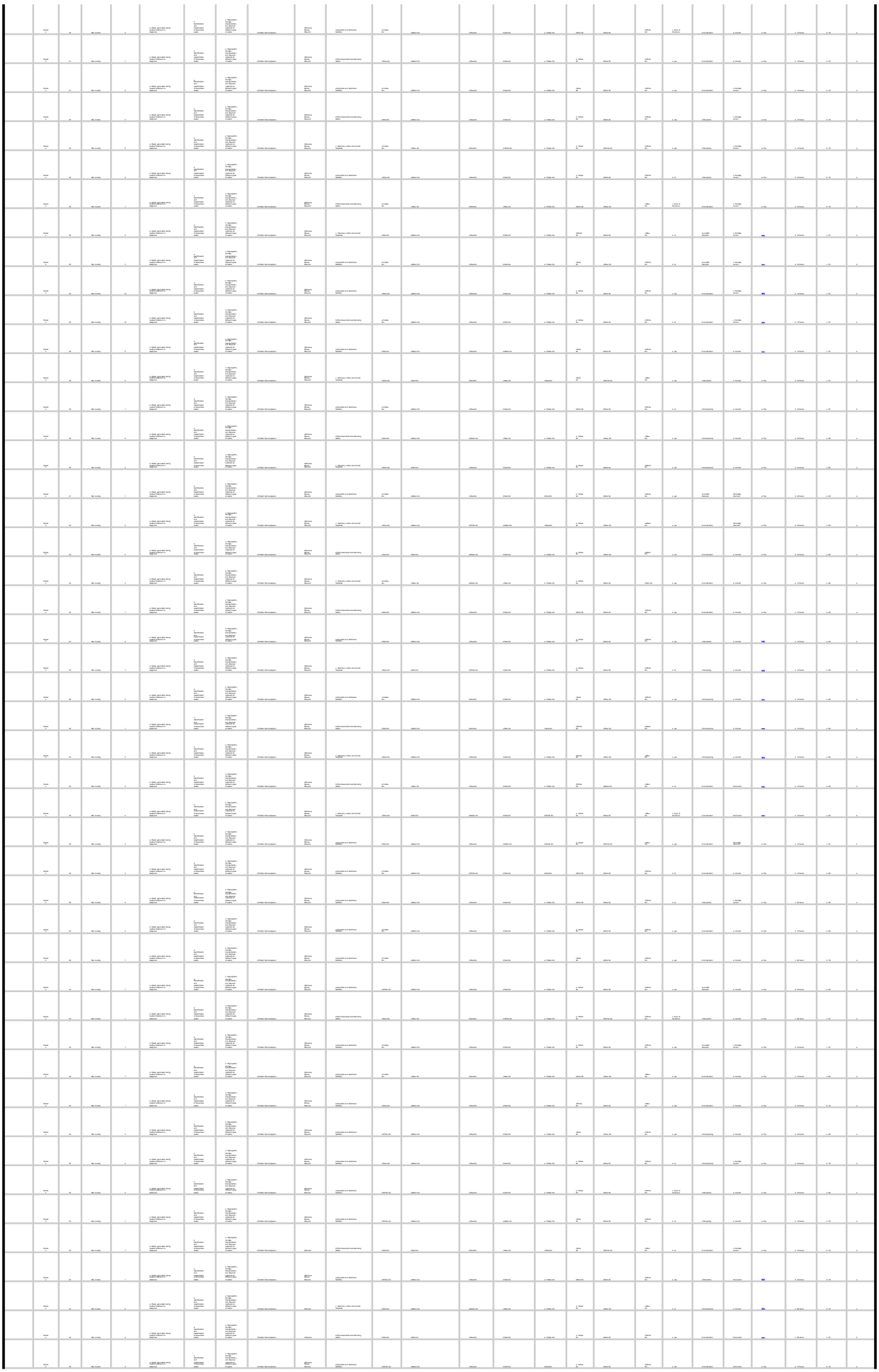
1. The Vice Chancellor
2. The Dean – Academics
3. The Dean, SMC&H
4. The Dean – Research
5. The Director - IQAC
6. HOD/ Course In-charge of the concerned Department.

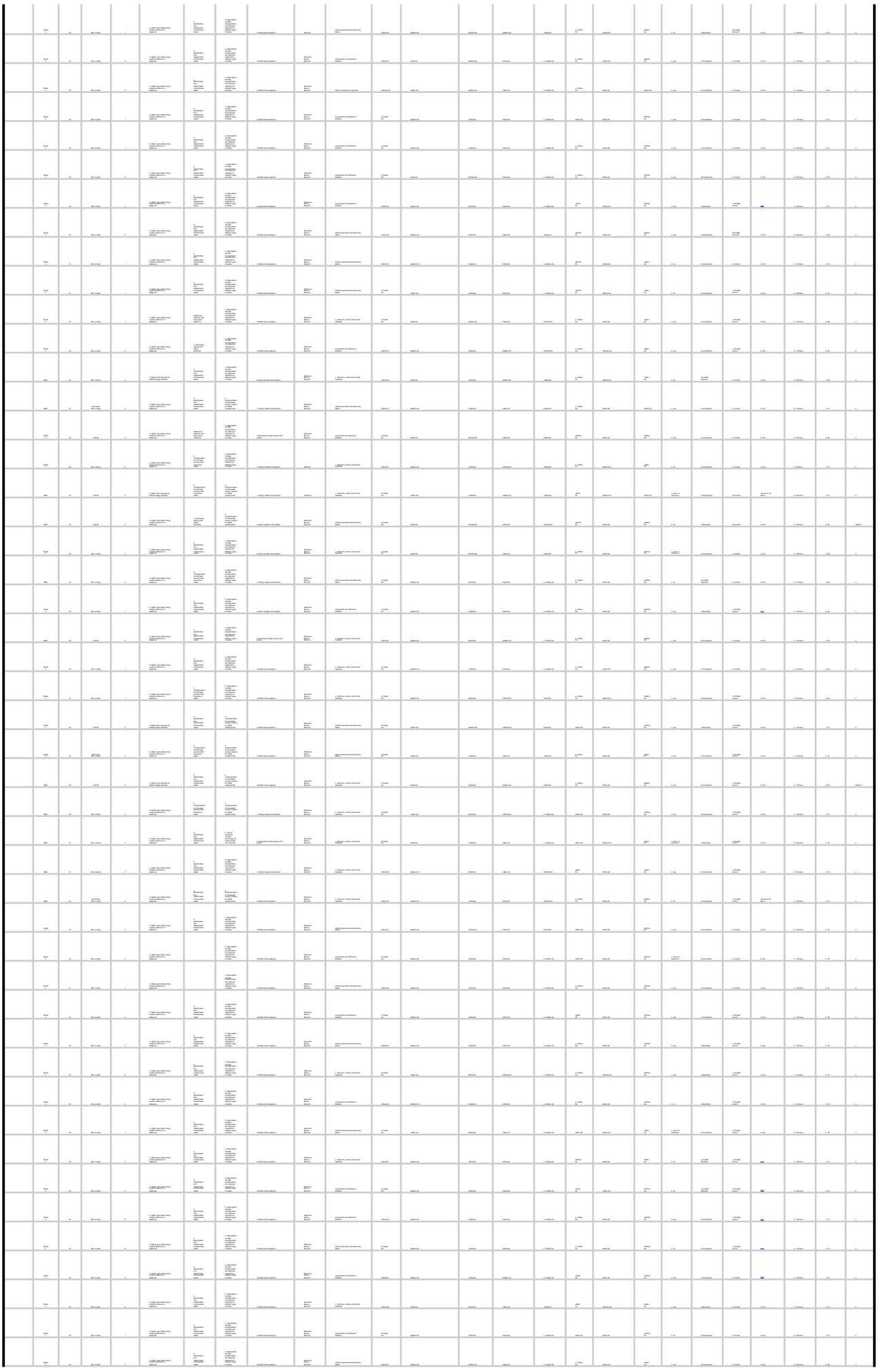
Master Data Sheet

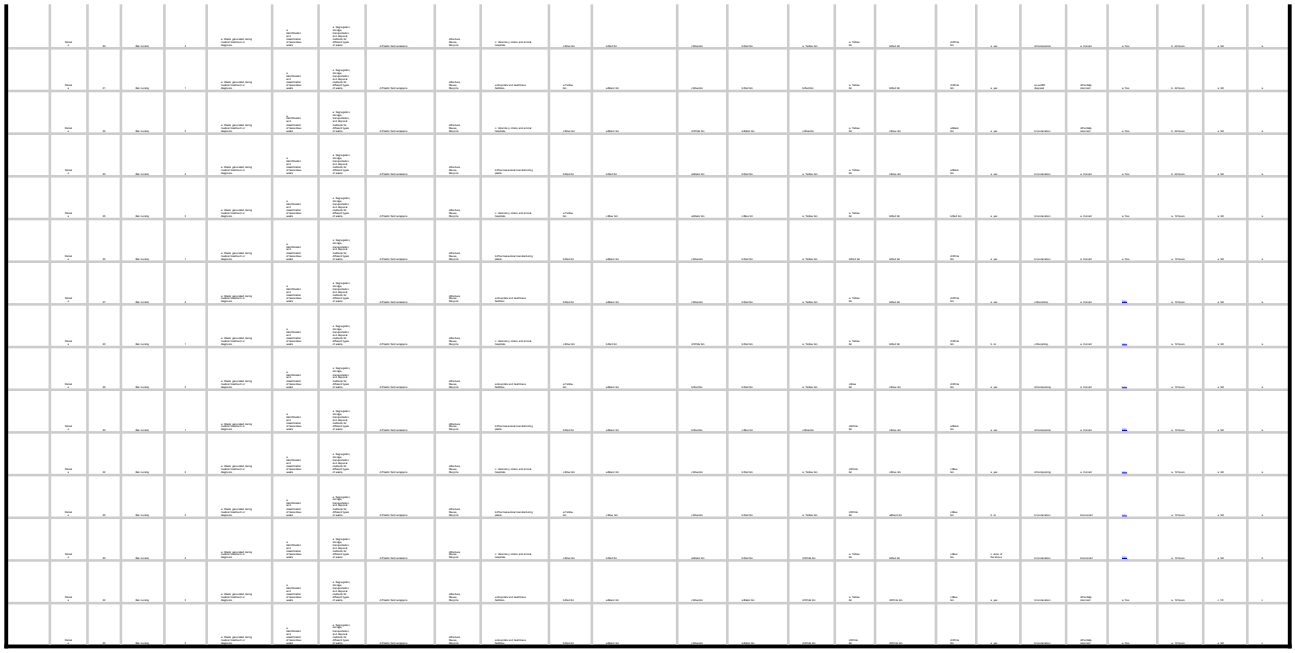












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To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that the sample size recommended for the research thesis titled "To study the knowledge of Bio-medical waste management among nurses in a tertiary care teaching hospital in Ghaziabad, India." by Mr./Ms./Dr. Chand Khan, Department of Hospital Administration (PhD/MD/MS/MDS/MSc/MHA) Batch-(2022-24) has been carefully assessed and authenticated by the Assistant Prof-Cum Bio-statistician of Santosh Deemed to be University.

This certificate is issued based on the examination and review conducted by the Biostatistician, confirming adherence to statistical principles and practices.

Date :

Signature:

Dr. Amod Kumar

(**Assistant Professor cum Bio-Statistician)**
Department of Community Medicine,

Department: Santosh Deemed to be University Ghaziabad, Delhi (NCR)

ANEXXURE 6

CONSENT FORM

SANTOSH MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (GHAZIABAD)

INFORMED CONSENT

I_____Son/Daughter/Wife of_____resident of _____.

hereby declare that I give my full, free, and voluntary informed consent in the thesis –"To study the knowledge of Bio-medical waste management among nurses in a tertiary care teaching hospital in Ghaziabad, India.",_____has informed me to my satisfaction, in the language I understand, about the purpose, nature of the study and various investigations for the study to be carried out. I have been informed about the duration of the study and instructions to be followed during the study period.I give full consent for being enrolled in the above study and I reserve my rights to withdraw fromthis study, whenever I wish without prejudice of my right to undergo further treatment at SantoshHospital, Ghaziabad U.P.

Signature of candidate
Or thumb impression

Name: Date:

We have witnessed that the candidate signed the above form in the presence of his free will after fully understanding its content.

Signature of Witness

Name

Signature of Investigator Name: Chand Khan Designation: PG Department of Hospital Administration
Contact No.- 9720819627

A study of knowledge of biomedical waste management among nurses in tertiary care teaching hospital

ORIGINALITY REPORT

3%
SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Sapana Gautam, Punam Kumari Mandal, Namita Yangden, Munawatee Rai. "Knowledge on Biomedical Waste Management among Nurses Working in a Hospital of Biratnagar", Tribhuvan University Journal, 2021 Crossref	36 words — 1%
2	www.researchgate.net Internet	28 words — 1%
3	es.scribd.com Internet	23 words — 1%
4	M., Simple. "A Study to Determine the Effectiveness of a Self Instructional Module on Biomedical Waste Management Among the Nursing Personnel in a Selected Hospital of Mangalore", Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (India), 2023 ProQuest	14 words — < 1%

EXCLUDE QUOTES	ON	EXCLUDE SOURCES	< 10 WORDS
EXCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY	ON	EXCLUDE MATCHES	< 14 WORDS